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wind up a little of the string, so as to lift the etching point off the plate, and again unwound for ruling another line. But when the roulette is used, a balance-arm 15 15, fig. 7, raises it for the return or change of place, and retains it by the catch 16.

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## No. X.

## METHOD OF ANATOMICAL MODELLING.

*The SILVER ISIS MEDAL was presented to W. F. L. GOMPERTZ, Esq., of No. 20 Maida Vale, Edgware Road, for his Method of Anatomical Modelling.*

MR. GOMPERTZ's method of teaching anatomy, a model illustrative of which is lodged in the Society's Repository, is particularly adapted for its intended purpose, in the absence of dissection, especially in hot climates. All the muscles, veins, arteries, and nerves of the arm are seen, as when the fat and skin, &c. have been removed from the arm. In the model belonging to the Society the basis is the natural skeleton. The muscles are formed of red calico, stuffed to their natural size; the tendons are furnished with hooks, which fasten them down to their various insertions, the veins and arteries of pink and blue calico, and the nerves of white leather.

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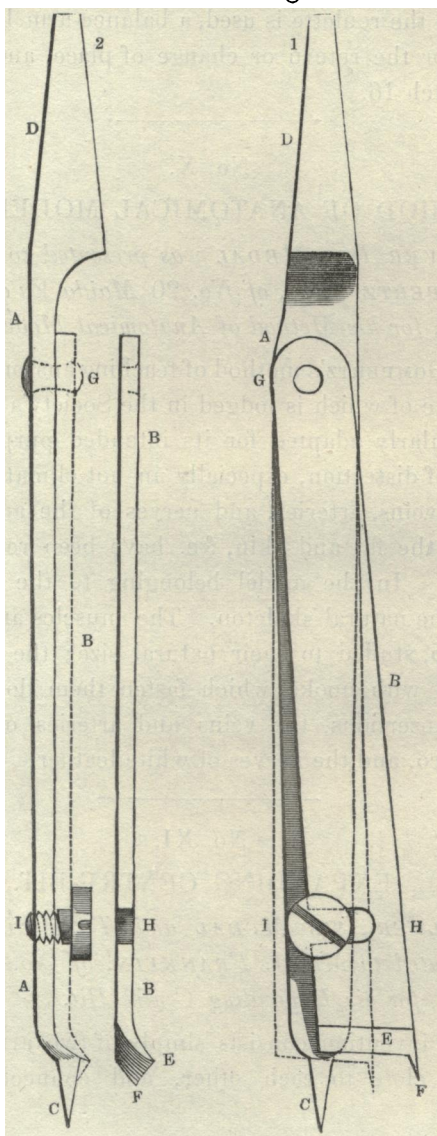
## No. XI.

## EXPANDING CENTRE-BIT.

*The SILVER ISIS MEDAL and TWO POUNDS were presented to Mr. J. FRANKLIN, of No. 91 Goswell Road, for his Expanding Centre-Bit.*

THIS invention consists simply of two arms, A and B, working close to each other, and connected together

towards the end *D*, to be inserted in a stock by a riveted pin *G*, the shorter arm containing the cutter *EF*, the



longer one the centre-pin *G*, on which the bit works. The arm *B* has a perforation *H* to admit the screw *I*.

In order to regulate the exact size of the hole to be cut by the bit, the user applies his rule between the centre-pin and the lip of the cutter *EF*, so as to get the radius of the required circle, at the same time loosening the screw *I*, which is fastened into the longer arm, and works in a chase in the shorter or cutting arm, the head of the screw keeping the two arms tightly together when set for an operation.

Three of these bits constitute a set. The first, or smallest one, being calculated for holes of from  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an inch to  $\frac{1}{2}$  an inch, the second from  $\frac{1}{2}$  of an inch to 1 inch, and the third from 1 inch to 2 inches.

The ordinary bits to answer the above end, would cost the user from 11s. to 12s, whereas this complete set is furnished at 4s., thereby effecting a saving of upwards of 60 per cent.

## No. XII.

### KEY INSTRUMENT FOR DENTISTS.

*The Thanks of the Society were presented to J. S. PRI-  
DEAUX, Esq. of Southampton, for an Improvement in  
the Key-Instrument for Dentists.*

ALTHOUGH the extraction of a tooth may appear an affair of minor importance in comparison with some of the principal operations of surgery, yet a consideration of the extreme frequency of its performance, compared with that of these latter, will, perhaps, lead to the conclusion that the amount of pain arising from it, considered as a whole, exceeds the sum-total of that arising from all other surgical operations put together.